

For the Journal

**Meeting in Duplin County.**—The citizens of the town of Beaufort, in the county of Duplin, were called to a meeting at the residence of Mr. J. W. E. Ward and L. Sadger requested to preside.

War, Ec., in a few felicitous, feeling, and earnest address. The object of the meeting was explained, and a committee of five were appointed to draw up resolutions, and to move that the sense of the meeting and mode of action be ascertained by a vote.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following gentlemen were present: W. B. Ward, Stephen Herring, D. H. Williams, J. W. E. Ward, L. Sadger, and by the Chair appointed to draw up resolutions, W. B. Ward, Stephen Herring, D. H. Williams, and L. Sadger.

The committee on retiring conferred freely and gentlemen present, and offered the following resolutions, which were carried by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the committee on retiring conferred freely and gentlemen present, and offered the following resolutions, which were carried by a unanimous vote.

A few explanatory remarks:

1. A most alarming and critical epoch has been reached in the experience of our country, and such which we have lived prosperous and happily so much to be discarded by humanitarians, engendered by the slave.

ed 1st, That every obligation we owe to society demands it is necessary to organize ourselves into a Police Force. Safety of the District is eminently proper that the patrol be increased; and that it is hereby resolved that the members of the patrol be ed 3d, That said force be requested to exercise in ordinary discipline, vigilance, and activity in the protection of the District. The patrol be ed 4th, That the exigencies of the times demand that a Police Force be formed in this District, and that the members of the patrol be ed 5th, That the organization of said company. ed 6th, That when said company be raised, it is resolved to make the usual call upon the Governor of the State. The resolutions were called for and each voted separately, when they all passed unanimously. The resolutions were then read and the following resolution, That these proceedings be sent to the Governor of the State.

Ward,  
Tanner,

For the Journal.

Legislature of North Carolina is afraid to trust  
the Convention, upon the momentous issues in-  
volving the rights of the South, let the secret set  
forth, and hold one at the earliest day practicable.  
NEW HANOVER.

of the Steamer Canada.—Peace Concluded  
Between China and the Allies.  
HALFPAZ, Dec. 26, 1860.  
Membership Canada, from Liverpool on the 15th,  
she passed the steamers Africa  
on the 15th.  
Carl of Aberdeen is dead.  
ombardment of Gaeta had recommenced.

Bank of France had lost 2,600,000 francs in spending the month.

Details of the China news says that the chief spoils in the sacking of the Emperor's summer palace at Peking fell to the French. The treasure there would amount to about 100,000,000 francs and English soldiers engaged in the capture. Some private had shares for 30,000 francs.

THE LATEST—VIA QUEENSTOWN.

News from Italy state that Pontifical troops were marching against Portofino, to overthrow the pro-german government.

Dispatch had been received at the foreign office, via Petersburg, dated Peking, Nov. 7th, announcing that as concluded between China and the allies on the 10th of October, and the ratifications were exchanged on November 1st. The allied troops were

at Pekin, and the Emperor was [expected to] re-  
medied immediately.

A report of the assassination of Garibaldi arose  
the attempted murder of Col. Dan, of the Sicilian

Canada has £190,000 in specie.

Ship Georgianna, from New Orleans for Liver-  
pool was burnt at sea, (no date given). The crew were

lost.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency.

VALLEY OF THE STEAMER TENNESSEE FROM VERA  
CAPTURE OF TWELVE HUNDRED LIBERALS BY  
—New Orleans, Dec. 26.—The steamer Ten-  
nessee from Vera Cruz, has arrived, bringing \$11,000  
in specie. Guycuzia and U. S. Minister McLane  
are on board.

Death of Ilon, H. M. Fuller.  
ADELPHI, Dec. 26.—Henry M. Fuller, ex-  
member of Congress from the Honesdale district, died  
this morning, of complications of typhoid fever. He was  
the candidate in the second district, in October.

General Notices.

DENTAL NOTICE.  
DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully in-  
forms the public that he has removed his of-  
fice from his old stand, to the corner of Third  
and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where  
he can be seen on *SUNDAY* and *MECHANICAL*  
days, at all his most approved branches.

performance for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is  
 person guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in  
 person.

also state, that I have made arrangements with one  
 best dentist, Dentide in the Union, who will take  
 of the Laboratory, and put up new plates  
 than any other dentist in the town.

at the lowest prices, viz. 25¢ - 30¢ - 35¢ - 40¢ - 45¢ - 50¢ - 55¢ - 60¢ - 65¢ - 70¢ - 75¢ - 80¢ - 85¢ - 90¢ - 95¢ - 100¢ - 105¢ - 110¢ - 115¢ - 120¢ - 125¢ - 130¢ - 135¢ - 140¢ - 145¢ - 150¢ - 155¢ - 160¢ - 165¢ - 170¢ - 175¢ - 180¢ - 185¢ - 190¢ - 195¢ - 200¢ - 205¢ - 210¢ - 215¢ - 220¢ - 225¢ - 230¢ - 235¢ - 240¢ - 245¢ - 250¢ - 255¢ - 260¢ - 265¢ - 270¢ - 275¢ - 280¢ - 285¢ - 290¢ - 295¢ - 300¢ - 305¢ - 310¢ - 315¢ - 320¢ - 325¢ - 330¢ - 335¢ - 340¢ - 345¢ - 350¢ - 355¢ - 360¢ - 365¢ - 370¢ - 375¢ - 380¢ - 385¢ - 390¢ - 395¢ - 400¢ - 405¢ - 410¢ - 415¢ - 420¢ - 425¢ - 430¢ - 435¢ - 440¢ - 445¢ - 450¢ - 455¢ - 460¢ - 465¢ - 470¢ - 475¢ - 480¢ - 485¢ - 490¢ - 495¢ - 500¢ - 505¢ - 510¢ - 515¢ - 520¢ - 525¢ - 530¢ - 535¢ - 540¢ - 545¢ - 550¢ - 555¢ - 560¢ - 565¢ - 570¢ - 575¢ - 580¢ - 585¢ - 590¢ - 595¢ - 600¢ - 605¢ - 610¢ - 615¢ - 620¢ - 625¢ - 630¢ - 635¢ - 640¢ - 645¢ - 650¢ - 655¢ - 660¢ - 665¢ - 670¢ - 675¢ - 680¢ - 685¢ - 690¢ - 695¢ - 700¢ - 705¢ - 710¢ - 715¢ - 720¢ - 725¢ - 730¢ - 735¢ - 740¢ - 745¢ - 750¢ - 755¢ - 760¢ - 765¢ - 770¢ - 775¢ - 780¢ - 785¢ - 790¢ - 795¢ - 800¢ - 805¢ - 810¢ - 815¢ - 820¢ - 825¢ - 830¢ - 835¢ - 840¢ - 845¢ - 850¢ - 855¢ - 860¢ - 865¢ - 870¢ - 875¢ - 880¢ - 885¢ - 890¢ - 895¢ - 900¢ - 905¢ - 910¢ - 915¢ - 920¢ - 925¢ - 930¢ - 935¢ - 940¢ - 945¢ - 950¢ - 955¢ - 960¢ - 965¢ - 970¢ - 975¢ - 980¢ - 985¢ - 990¢ - 995¢ - 1000¢ - 1005¢ - 1010¢ - 1015¢ - 1020¢ - 1025¢ - 1030¢ - 1035¢ - 1040¢ - 1045¢ - 1050¢ - 1055¢ - 1060¢ - 1065¢ - 1070¢ - 1075¢ - 1080¢ - 1085¢ - 1090¢ - 1095¢ - 1100¢ - 1105¢ - 1110¢ - 1115¢ - 1120¢ - 1125¢ - 1130¢ - 1135¢ - 1140¢ - 1145¢ - 1150¢ - 1155¢ - 1160¢ - 1165¢ - 1170¢ - 1175¢ - 1180¢ - 1185¢ - 1190¢ - 1195¢ - 1200¢ - 1205¢ - 1210¢ - 1215¢ - 1220¢ - 1225¢ - 1230¢ - 1235¢ - 1240¢ - 1245¢ - 1250¢ - 1255¢ - 1260¢ - 1265¢ - 1270¢ - 1275¢ - 1280¢ - 1285¢ - 1290¢ - 1295¢ - 1300¢ - 1305¢ - 1310¢ - 1315¢ - 1320¢ - 1325¢ - 1330¢ - 1335¢ - 1340¢ - 1345¢ - 1350¢ - 1355¢ - 1360¢ - 1365¢ - 1370¢ - 1375¢ - 1380¢ - 1385¢ - 1390¢ - 1395¢ - 1400¢ - 1405¢ - 1410¢ - 1415¢ - 1420¢ - 1425¢ - 1430¢ - 1435¢ - 1440¢ - 1445¢ - 1450¢ - 1455¢ - 1460¢ - 1465¢ - 1470¢ - 1475¢ - 1480¢ - 1485¢ - 1490¢ - 1495¢ - 1500¢ - 1505¢ - 1510¢ - 1515¢ - 1520¢ - 1525¢ - 1530¢ - 1535¢ - 1540¢ - 1545¢ - 1550¢ - 1555¢ - 1560¢ - 1565¢ - 1570¢ - 1575¢ - 1580¢ - 1585¢ - 1590¢ - 1595¢ - 1600¢ - 1605¢ - 1610¢ - 1615¢ - 1620¢ - 1625¢ - 1630¢ - 1635¢ - 1640¢ - 1645¢ - 1650¢ - 1655¢ - 1660¢ - 1665¢ - 1670¢ - 1675¢ - 1680¢ - 1685¢ - 1690¢ - 1695¢ - 1700¢ - 1705¢ - 1710¢ - 1715¢ - 1720¢ - 1725¢ - 1730¢ - 1735¢ - 1740¢ - 1745¢ - 1750¢ - 1755¢ - 1760¢ - 1765¢ - 1770¢ - 1775¢ - 1780¢ - 1785¢ - 1790¢ - 1795¢ - 1800¢ - 1805¢ - 1810¢ - 1815¢ - 1820¢ - 1825¢ - 1830¢ - 1835¢ - 1840¢ - 1845¢ - 1850¢ - 1855¢ - 1860¢ - 1865¢ - 1870¢ - 1875¢ - 1880¢ - 1885¢ - 1890¢ - 1895¢ - 1900¢ - 1905¢ - 1910¢ - 1915¢ - 1920¢ - 1925¢ - 1930¢ - 1935¢ - 1940¢ - 1945¢ - 1950¢ - 1955¢ - 1960¢ - 1965¢ - 1970¢ - 1975¢ - 1980¢ - 1985¢ - 1990¢ - 1995¢ - 2000¢ - 2005¢ - 2010¢ - 2015¢ - 2020¢ - 2025¢ - 2030¢ - 2035¢ - 2040¢ - 2045¢ - 2050¢ - 2055¢ - 2060¢ - 2065¢ - 2070¢ - 2075¢ - 2080¢ - 2085¢ - 2090¢ - 2095¢ - 2100¢ - 2105¢ - 2110¢ - 2115¢ - 2120¢ - 2125¢ - 2130¢ - 2135¢ - 2140¢ - 2145¢ - 2150¢ - 2155¢ - 2160¢ - 2165¢ - 2170¢ - 2175¢ - 2180¢ - 2185¢ - 2190¢ - 2195¢ - 2200¢ - 2205¢ - 2210¢ - 2215¢ - 2220¢ - 2225¢ - 2230¢ - 2235¢ - 2240¢ - 2245¢ - 2250¢ - 2255¢ - 2260¢ - 2265¢ - 2270¢ - 2275¢ - 2280¢ - 2285¢ - 2290¢ - 2295¢ - 2300¢ - 2305¢ - 2310¢ - 2315¢ - 2320¢ - 2325¢ - 2330¢ - 2335¢ - 2340¢ - 2345¢ - 2350¢ - 2355¢ - 2360¢ - 2365¢ - 2370¢ - 2375¢ - 2380¢ - 2385¢ - 2390¢ - 2395¢ - 2400¢ - 2405¢ - 2410¢ - 2415¢ - 2420¢ - 2425¢ - 2430¢ - 2435¢ - 2440¢ - 2445¢ - 2450¢ - 2455¢ - 2460¢ - 2465¢ - 2470¢ - 2475¢ - 2480¢ - 2485¢ - 2490¢ - 2495¢ - 2500¢ - 2505¢ - 2510¢ - 2515¢ - 2520¢ - 2525¢ - 2530¢ - 2535¢ - 2540¢ - 2545¢ - 2550¢ - 2555¢ - 2560¢ - 2565¢ - 2570¢ - 2575¢ - 2580¢ - 2585¢ - 2590¢ - 2595¢ - 2600¢ - 2605¢ - 2610¢ - 2615¢ - 2620¢ - 2625¢ - 2630¢ - 2635¢ - 2640¢ - 2645¢ - 2650¢ - 2655¢ - 2660¢ - 2665¢ - 2670¢ - 2675¢ - 2680¢ - 2685¢ - 2690¢ - 2695¢ - 2700¢ - 2705¢ - 2710¢ - 2715¢ - 2720¢ - 2725¢ - 2730¢ - 2735¢ - 2740¢ - 2745¢ - 2750¢ - 2755¢ - 2760¢ - 2765¢ - 2770¢ - 2775¢ - 2780¢ - 2785¢ - 2790¢ - 2795¢ - 2800¢ - 2805¢ - 2810¢ - 2815¢ - 2820¢ - 2825¢ - 2830¢ - 2835¢ - 2840¢ - 2845¢ - 2850¢ - 2855¢ - 2860¢ - 2865¢ - 2870¢ - 2875¢ - 2880¢ - 2885¢ - 2890¢ - 2895¢ - 2900¢ - 2905¢ - 2910¢ - 2915¢ - 2920¢ - 2925¢ - 2930¢ - 2935¢ - 2940¢ - 2945¢ - 2950¢ - 2955¢ - 2960¢ - 2965¢ - 2970¢ - 2975¢ - 2980¢ - 2985¢ - 2990¢ - 2995¢ - 3000¢ - 3005¢ - 3010¢ - 3015¢ - 3020¢ - 3025

on selected with great care expressly for this mar-  
 ching will be offered at the lowest possible rates  
 and to those paying cash in advance.  
 respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we  
 endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those  
 patronizing us.  
 promptly and faithfully executed.  
 MCINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick &  
 Brown, late of Kenansville.  
 21st, 1880

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14-24-54  
 L. B. HEDRICK & SONS, Wilmington,  
 or to W. C. C. DRAVING, C. HOWARD,  
 C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound.

or to Capt. Ellis, on board.  
 Invested capital in the enterprise, we hope  
 men and friends will not forget that their neighbors  
 serving them a convenient medium of communication  
 from the West. We will work as cheap as any com-  
 pany, and, hope, by offering you a good seaman as a  
 crew, and, we trust, a reliable man; to merit a share of  
 patronage.  
 20th, 1860.—14th.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**  
 LBS. Pure White Lead;  
 4,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;  
 400 lbs. Pure White Lead (Venetian);  
 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;  
 50 bbls. " " dry assorted;  
 10 " Spanish Red;  
 6 " Venetian Red;  
 6 " Yellow Ochre;  
 4 " Lead Oil;  
 5 " Lead Oil;  
 3 " Best Spermin Oil;  
 500 lbs. China Green in oil and dry;  
 200 " " Yellow, in oil and dry. For sale

male and retail, by  
2-5-4

W. E. LIPPITT, 1942  
Druggist & Chemist.



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1860.

**The State of the Case.**—Mr. Winslow to his constituents. We publish elsewhere a brief address to his constituents from our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, the representative of North Carolina upon the crisis committee of thirty-three in the House. We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Winslow is eminently cautious and conservative in his course, and that to his general conciliatory bearing and policy is no doubt due his appointment upon the committee in question. Bearing this in mind, understanding his position and sense of responsibility, the public can more fully appreciate the importance to be attached to his concluding remark, made without passion or excitement, that the only remedy now is in our own prompt, honest and independent action.

What errors may have been committed at the North or at the South might be difficult now to state and profitless to recount or quarrel over. No doubt there may have been some, but the great self-evident fact has started us in the face for months that the crisis, a real crisis and no sham one for political purposes, was bound to come in the event of Lincoln's election, not that we regarded that as a cause, but as the complement of irritation and menace. It was like the solemn act of appending a signature and a seal to an instrument. It endorsed, ratified, confirmed and gave full force, effect and meaning to all that had gone before, and pledged the Northern States to carry out in the future all that their former course or professions had committed them to. The common sense of the people of the South saw all that, without going into technicalities, or waiting for the so-called "overt act." They saw that they could no longer rest with any feeling of security while under the same political roof with a controlling numerical majority, a majority fixed and sectional in character, and with hostility to the institutions of the minority section the fundamental law of its political being and organization. We might have been willing to have doled out pleasant platitudes and sung harmonious peans in honor of peace and the Union, had we not felt that by doing so we would not be dealing candidly with our readers. We have uniformly pointed to the state of things that is now upon us. We felt that it must come, although we sincerely regretted its coming. We have urged the necessity, propriety, and we may say the necessity, of being prepared to meet the contingency that is now upon us, and which we thought we saw inevitably approaching. We are no more fond of difficulties than those who ignore them. We may be no less favorable to such a Union as is consistent with equality, than those who profess more devotion to it, but we know that now or never the Union can be preserved nor ought to be preserved, and we see little chance for such a Union, and consequently little chance for any Union. In stating these views we know that we differ from many good and worthy citizens, for whose intelligence and character we have the highest respect, but we see no reason to change them, but on the contrary, the developments of every day unfortunately confirm our most gloomy forebodings.

**Turning Politicians.** With the most Democratic civil government in the world, at least in theory, the United States possess the least Democratic naval and military services. There is no earthly comparison, in this respect, between the French army or navy and the army or navy of the United States, whether we regard their official or social tone. Even the English army or navy offers some inducement to the meritorious private. The U. S. navy does not at all, the army hardly at all. There has recently been talk of taking away appointments, but what stimulus does the service afford to these apprentices when it is known that there is no bridge that can span the wide and impassable gulf that separates the sailors' quarters from the quarter-deck? This may be necessary, but why more so in the United States service than in that of any other country? With few exceptions, the officers either of the army or navy, however they may class themselves as Democrats, Oppositionists, Republicans, or what else, are for the rule of the strong hand and a centralized government. Perhaps this is right, but if right, it is only so from the necessity of the case and within the limited sphere of their naval or military jurisdiction. When these gentlemen, the holders of power and position anomalous in our system of government, choose to step outside of their line of duty which is that of subservience to the civil authority, and propose themselves as the arbiters of civil and political pursuits, the thing becomes serious.

The *New York World* of Saturday, states distinctly, that the resignation of General Cass was caused by a letter from General Wool, of the U. S. Army, urging coercion—the sending of troops to Charleston—the overawing the people by a display of military force. Then following up this, General Wool proceeds to dilate upon the weakness of the South—saying that it has neither money nor means. General Wool says with regard to Mr. Buchanan's fears of inflaming and arousing the South Carolinians, that it was impossible to enrage and madden them more than they are now already maddened and enraged. What, in his opinion, was wanted, was a firm opposition and a show of preparation to meet them.

If this contest is to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion—if our difficulties are to have a peaceful solution, the good sense and patriotism of the people and of the States, must work it out. The army officers of the United States must keep their fingers out of the pie. The Government and Congress of the United States must do without the paternal care of General Wool and Scott, and Major Anderson, or any others, who seek to signalize themselves by a "Southern campaign." Some of these gentlemen, very good men, too, in their own way, being men under authority, no doubt act according to the habits of thought natural to gentlemen who are members of an organization hardly less despotic than that prevailing in the Russian army. They are sensitive, and fancy "fires in the rear." They eat "hasty plates of soup," and imagine that all the Gordian knots into which the thread of the people's destiny may be twisted, require only the assistance of their authoritative opinion to disentangle it, or the sweep of their trenchant blades to cut it. They are mistaken. The sword may cut down—it cannot either preserve nor build up.

**MAJOR ANDERSON.**—There is now we suppose, no doubt about the President's course towards Major Anderson. He will be neither removed nor remanded to Fort Moultrie. Civil war will probably be precipitated by the determination. It is said that recent occurrences in South Carolina have weakened our friends at the North. We presume reference is had to the occupation of the forts and public buildings by the State. That was the inevitable consequence of secession—the unavoidable incident of the resumption of independent and separate sovereignty, and was to have been looked for unless mere talk was the game and the day for that has certainly passed away.

**Big Hogs.**—D. C. Moore, Esq., of Warsaw, Duplin County, informs us that he slaughtered on the 27th December, 1859, six two year old hogs, which weighed as follows: 470, 450, 375, 491, 440 and one 700 lbs. Total combined weight 2,926 lbs.

On Saturday last Messrs. Taylor, of Louisiana, Winslow, of North Carolina, and Houston, of Alabama, withdrew from the committee of thirty-three, being unable to effect anything, or to perceive anything that could be effected, in conjunction with the Republican members of said committee.

The news yesterday afternoon was exciting in the highest degree, and as our telegraph from Washington came through about 6 o'clock, our office was filled with eager faces, evincing their anxiety to learn the details. We are sorry to say that these are anything else than encouraging. There appears to be no longer any probability of adjustment between the warring sections at the National Capital, while the pillars of the Union are so evidently shaken that it is nearly impossible for the General Government to borrow any money, and in fact its employees in nearly all departments are unpaid. The fancy little experiment of ignoring the existence, insulting the feelings, and despising and threatening the rights and interests of the southern States, has proved to be rather a dangerous indulgence. It has cost us all enough, God knows; but the worst of it is falling upon the heads of the dupes of Greeley, Seward and company. The coercionists will find themselves rather deficient in the sinews of war.

We must await further developments, and this will not take very long now, so rapid is the march of events. We need not watch and wait much longer to know that we have already watched and waited too long. In times like these, opportunity resembles time in having only a forelock and being bald behind. If permitted to pass, we can seldom or never seize upon it again. We fear that this great error has already been committed. The time when, by a determined attitude, our State might have exerted a most powerful influence for good has been allowed to pass, while disappointed aspirants vented their spleen, or rabid partisans were willing to gratify their prejudices at the expense of their State. The time when arms could have been procured easily and at fair rates, is also gone, or nearly so. We don't think they can actually be got now without sacrifice, if at all. The country is convulsed from one end to another. We are on the very eve of bloodshed in the waters of a neighboring State, and our Legislators are "seeing Christmas," we suppose, and will not be about until next week, and then may not act. They will, perhaps, watch and wait. How long will people be content to be cant ridden? How long be cajoled into blindness to their truest and most pressing interests? Not always; and there will soon come a time when the necessity of action will be pressed upon them with such force as to sweep away the flimsy devices of those whose obstructiveness now, like their Southern Rightism in former times, are both shams—unrealities. When coercion comes, if N. Carolina has not a State policy, thousands of her people will act without her guidance. This ought not to be. The State ought to be prepared with the policy and the means of action.

The Executive of the State is of course powerless, and can only advise the excited citizens not to move in advance of the State. We must watch and wait, while troops from Boston and New York garrison our forts and command the entrance to our rivers. Mr. Holt, the new Secretary of War, or the acting Secretary *pro tem.*, is ascertained to be for coercion. This fact has set many parts of the southern States in a blaze. It has flown on the wings of the telegraph, and the most serious complications may be apprehended. Rightly or wrongly, Major Anderson has the unenviable honor of having initiated this movement towards active hostility. The wealth of Asia and the genius of Greece, were all required to erect the "Ephesian Dome"—the vanity of a coxcomb applied the torch that enveloped it in ruin.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

**Our Exports.** We publish to-day under the proper heading, our table of exports for the year ending yesterday, as compared with those for the year last preceding. There is no change in the amount of Spirits worth naming, though during the last quarter of the year just closed, the market for Naval Stores has been depressed and the amount realized has been far from remunerative. In most classes of articles it will be seen that where there has been a falling off in coastwise shipments it has been more than made up by an increase in those made to foreign ports. Owing to the comparative failure of the wheat crop in several of the centre and Western Counties of the State, there is a total absence of this item, the truth being that flour has ruled higher in North Carolina than in New York, and consequently neither wheat or flour would bear shipment. Cotton shows an increase of some four thousand bales.

In the present disturbed state of affairs, of course no calculations can be made for the ensuing year. We do not indulge so many gloomy apprehensions as some, although we think that we take in the crisis all its length and breadth. When things resume their level, although not perhaps in their former channels, it will be found that neither the producing nor consuming power of the country nor of the world have been seriously changed. That the laws of supply and demand will reassert their supremacy. That certain classes of products will be bought and paid for, and that we are among those who make such products. Wars among civilized men may rage furiously now, but they are never long. One way or the other this impending difficulty will be settled once and for all before another New Year is ushered in. We trust that it may be upon a basis that will leave no ground for regret or humiliation.—Even occasionally speaking, mere temporary patching up will prove itself to be a weak and shallow policy.

If the rest of the letters that the *Raleigh Standard* publishes to endorse its course and condemn that of others, be equally reliable with that it says it got from Columbus, they form a precious budget truly.—Does the *Standard* really place any reliance in stories so colored and so totally variant from the actual facts? We do know this, that there are now gentlemen in Columbus and Brunswick who are circulating the *Standard* broadcast, who, when that paper was a Democratic paper, never had a good word for it or its Editor, but who now, since it has taken to abusing Democratic men and measures, swear by it. If either they or the *Standard* imagine that their political ends are going to be promoted by this maneuver, then they will be mightily mistaken, or we know nothing. We know this much, that any Southern Rights precinct meeting will easily outnumber the most labored and postponed adjourned and drummed-up gatherings of those opposed to it in Columbus, or Brunswick, or Bladen.

But we leave these little things to our correspondents for the present, and turn to more pleasant themes. The *Standard* correspondents may be all right in intention. They may mean to tell what is so, but evidently, as in this Columbus case, prejudice or something else interferes with their vision. Things will find their level. Columbus is all right. So is Bladen, although the shibboleth there is hatred to South Carolina [and John W. Ellis. We saw one of their thumb-pieces that they circulate ending "South Carolina and John W. Ellis to the contrary notwithstanding." If the attempt is made to array the citizens of North Carolina against their sister States of the South and their own chosen States Rights Governor, it will fail. No Democrat will go that stripe, and no others either, on reflection.

Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued his proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 17th of January next.

Only about two millions and a half were bid for the five millions of U. S. Treasury notes issued under the recent law, at an average demand of 12 cents interest.

All sorts of rumors were abroad yesterday in our community, and of course there was a considerable amount of excitement prevailing. It was rumored that the Cabinet had broken up—that an outbreak was expected at Washington—hostilities at Charleston—guin everywhere.

We have reason to believe that at one time on Saturday there was cause to apprehend a Cabinet rupture, but that now the crisis has passed, and that the immediate danger is over. Secretary Floyd had resigned, or was prepared to resign, but had reconsidered his action under existing circumstances.

It was understood that the *status quo* was to be restored at Charleston—everything in a military point of view was to be placed as it was when the South Carolina Commissioners left Charleston to go to Washington. It was reported that the U. S. Arsenal at Charleston had been taken by force by the State troops. Some of the correspondents of Northern papers say that the President is expected to send in a special message to Congress to-day (Monday). It will no doubt be mild and conciliatory. It is also believed that Gen. Scott has recommended that all the forts in Charleston harbor be fully manned; also all the forts on the Southern coast.

What all this may come to, is more than we can say. Perhaps we shall hear more to-day, but we must wait. So far, the rumors of difficulty have far outrun the reality. Let us contain our souls, whatever comes. We may be sure that when it does come, the reality will not be half so bad as the apprehension.

*Daily Journal, 31st inst.*

Some papers in this State that used to be connected with the Democratic party, are greatly concerned because some of the Democratic papers in this State are edited by citizens of foreign birth. These papers and their editors ask no odds of those who thus object to them—they owe them for no favours, they are their debtors for no courtesies. They are really willing to trust the people, and not, like the snarlers against them, sycophants for power or disgruntled seekers after pap.

We do not speak as mere partisans, nor because we care personally about such things, but because we wish to enter our protest against such a mode of warfare upon a great cause, and this warfare too, the ebullition of personal excitement springing from disappointed ambition.

Yesterday we got the following letter from "mine host" of the Fayetteville Hotel, which speaks for itself. We also got the *Venison*. We always thought our friend Waddill knew what was good. Now we are sure of it. He has our thanks for his courtesy:

**FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1860.**  
Mr. FULTON:—I sent you yesterday by the steamer Kate a part of a fat Doe. Ask Red McGee to eat some of it, and say to him that when our Southern army has set up all the Pork and Beef in fighting for her rights, we will look to our native forests for the food to support our army, but never surrender. Respectfully,

**T. WADDILL.**  
We have been compelled to place a new Carrier on the Upper Route, from North side Market street towards the Rail Road. If any of our subscribers fail to be served with the Journal they will confer a favor on us by letting it be known at our office.

The steamer *Kamak*, at New York, from Nassau, reports that five hundred slaves have lately been landed in Cuba.

**A NEW CANDIDATE.**—Some of the Northern Republican papers have already suggested the name of Major Anderson for the Presidency in 1864. How will he and General Wool arrange it?

It is stated in Washington, that 12 out of the 700 Federal Postmasters in South Carolina have resigned their appointments.

**SPEAKS OUT.**—The *New York Daily News*, (Democrat) speaking of the aspect of the times thus refers to the threats of coercion:

No armed force can pass through our city on such a mission. We will neither go ourselves as instruments of coercion nor allow others to go on this errand. We believe that Carolina has been premature, but it must not be made the pretext for Abolitionism to do her further wrongs. Coercion, if attempted, will drive every Southern State necessarily into disunion.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the new *Acres* advertised in our columns. It is from such a quarter it will give the public confidence in its efficacy, and we have learned from reliable source, that its virtues will maintain their fullest expectations. Citizens of the west cannot fail to appreciate the paramount value to them of a safe and certain remedy for this afflicting distemper without either Quinine or minerals, and consequently without injury to the constitutional health. We have more than ordinary satisfaction in proclaiming this remedy, because we are convinced it will answer a crying want among us, and serve to relieve a great amount of suffering. *Republican, Warren, Ind.*

**Mr. Winslow's Address to his Constituents.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th, 1860.

To MY CONSTITUENTS:—The views which I entertained of the unhappy state of things existing in the Union, the duty of our people, and the possible remedies, were fully and frankly disclosed to you, in repeated discussions, during the late canvass.

I came hither, at the assembling of the Congress, with the design of honestly carrying out those views, and with the intention to assert boldly, and to maintain fearlessly the rights of my section, and to contribute, so far as I could, consistently with the honor of North Carolina, to the preservation of the Union, the recognition of the equality of the States, and the establishment of unity, peace, and concord among our people to all generations.

I could not hesitate, therefore, to take service upon a committee of the States, the avowed object of which was to arrive at some just settlement of the difficulties. On that committee I have steadily acted with my colleagues of the slaveholding States, who were really and unaffectedly desirous of restoring peace, and consolidating the Union on principles of justice and equity.

Although it did not entirely meet the approval of our judgment, nevertheless, for the sake of harmony we were induced, on the first day of our meeting, to propose frankly and at once, a plan to settle the only difficult question, that of the territories, upon the basis of a constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery above, and protecting it below the parallel of thirty-three degrees thirty minutes, North latitude.

It was especially gratifying, that, without the knowledge of this proposition, the venerable and distinguished Crittenden, the representative man of a political organization, most respectable for its numbers and intelligence in all the slaveholding States, should have produced in the Senate, a plan almost identical in terms and import. From some cause or other, the resolutions introduced by us on the 10th day of December, could not be forced to a vote until the 27th instant, when they were rejected by the unanimous vote of all the Republican members, aided by one gentleman from the South.

Perhaps the saddest evidence that little hope remains of a satisfactory solution, rests upon what was manifestly the reasons of such refusal, the absolute unwillingness to recognize by a formal amendment of the Constitution, the right of property in slaves.

The Senate committee of thirteen found all its endeavors fruitless, by reason of the rejection of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

I feel constrained to say, that I think there is no hope in Congressional action.

If it should be thought that a resort to a Convention of the States is proper, that is for North Carolina, by her Legislature, or in solemn Convention of her people, to determine. The Constitution has not conferred upon the Congress the power to call one.

Under this state of things, and especially in consideration of the alarming and excited condition of the country, the bankruptcy of the treasury, the utter prostration of the credit of the Government, and the refusal of the people to take not quite half of a loan of five millions lately authorized, at a rate of interest varying from twelve to thirty per cent. I have felt it to be my duty to announce to you the failure of all efforts here, and to declare that, in my judgment, the only remedy is in your own prompt, honest and independent action.

**WARREN WINSLOW.**

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1860.  
Our regular Dispatches say, that in Convention this morning, DeTreville wished to introduce a resolution that the Governor be authorized to take immediate possession of Fort Moultrie.

A reliable dispatch to the Baltimore American, dated Charleston, Dec. 27th, says that the U. S. Government troops had abandoned Fort Moultrie, spiked the guns and took possession of Fort Sumter, which commands the harbor. War begun.

Our report confirms the previous statement by the Baltimore American. Fort Moultrie is on fire, and only four men remain. The balance of the troops are in Fort Sumter. There is intense excitement in Charleston, and the Convention is in secret session.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27th—12:30, P. M.  
Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie, in order to allay the discussions about that post, and, at the same time, to strengthen his own position.

One o'clock, P. M.—Capt. Foster, with a small force, remains at Fort Moultrie. Several Military companies have been ordered out, and a collision is not improbable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 27th, 1860.  
Several compromise plans, inside and outside of Congress, have been proposed.

Many members from the border States are preparing a joint address recommending a consultation of said States, through Commissioners, to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, 1861.

Three hundred sailors and marines are en route from Boston to join the Massachusetts at Norfolk.

The South Carolina Commissioners have arrived, and will have a Conference with the President to-day.

The Republicans of the Senate Committee propose, if the South will grant fugitive slaves trial by jury in the States from which they escaped, the Northern States will rescind the personal liberty bills and aid in delivering them up.

They say nothing about the Territories.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 28th, 1860.  
The Cabinet was in session last night until midnight, on the position of affairs at Charleston.

Nothing from Charleston last night, beyond the fact that everything is done in secret. Neither the South Carolina Commissioners nor the Government got anything from them. Troops were pouring towards Charleston. The best informed here believe that the Forts would be attacked immediately unless Major Anderson is withdrawn.

Several Southern Army Officers have resigned.

The proposition to hold a Convention of the border States meets with general approval.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 28th, 1860.

The Democrats of this place have called a State Convention, to meet on the 16th of January, to consult in regard to the crisis, and as to the course the State will take.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

PALMETTO FLAG RAISED ON FORTS MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY!  
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28th, 1860—11 A. M.

The Palmetto Flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post Office.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take Fort Moultrie. Fort Moultrie taken by the South Carolinians at 8 o'clock last night.

An ordinance was passed in secret session yesterday. The obligations of secrecy have now been withdrawn, the ordinance is entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Carolina with respect to the Executive Department."

First. Invests the Governor with power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other agents of foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to foreign Powers, to be paid out of the Contingent Fund.

Also empowers the Governor to conduct negotiations with foreign powers; make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators agreeing; to nominate with the advice and consent of the Senate; to appoint ambassadors, public ministers and consuls as the General Assembly may previously direct to be appointed, also all other officers whose appointments have not been provided for by law; to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate in all offices to which he had the power to nominate, by granting Commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever necessary, provided, nevertheless, that during the existence of the Convention, all treaties, directions for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

Secondly the Governor shall immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor, shall form a council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

**SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.**

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28th, 1860.

REBT spoke on report of the Committee which had in consideration the Address to the People of the Southern States; also the Ordinance for forming a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Rebt said that the object of a speedy organization was the protection of Southern rights permanently. Texas and Arkansas were spoken of as the last actors.

The propositions are for double the number of Representatives in the present Congress of the United States to meet in general Convention and adopt articles of confederation and form a provisional government.

Mr. Memminger, in secret session yesterday, from the committee to which was referred the resolution in regard to citizenship, reported that every person in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born residents or naturalized, should continue until death citizens, unless foreign residence established intention of expatriation; also all whites born within the territory of the State or outside, where the father is a citizen; also persons from any one of the United States who within twelve months after secession shall come to reside with intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession, who shall actually reside seven months with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, free white men entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28th, 1860.  
News of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney has reached the Administration. There is a Cabinet meeting to-day. The Commissioners from S. Carolina in conference with the Cabinet, demand that unless the troops be withdrawn, this shall be their last interview, and they will immediately return to South Carolina.

LATER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28th, 1860—P. M.

Capt. Humphreys still holds possession of the Arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie have been completely taken by State troops, under instructions from the Governor of the State to hold peaceable possession of them. For the purpose of protecting government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peacefully surrendered them. There

was no collision, and none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these Forts. The excitement is subsiding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29th, 1860.

A Border States Caucus was held here last night at which 73 members were present. The caucus failed to agree, but appointed a committee of fourteen, being one from each State represented, to report at some other time, if they can agree.

The Union committee of both Houses mixed up in despair.

Nothing from Charleston. It is believed that the telegraph is in the hands of the Governor of South Carolina.

On yesterday the South Carolina Commissioners requested the President to remand Major Anderson. The Cabinet was in session six hours, but came to no conclusion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31st, 1860.

It is confidently asserted that the President will give the South Carolina Commissioners his final answer to-day, to their demand for the return of Maj. Anderson to Fort Moultrie.

It is feared, however, that the precipitate action of the Charleston troops in seizing the arsenal yesterday will be detrimental to their cause here.

Secretaries Thompson and Thomas will probably resign their places in the Cabinet if the President's answer is in the negative.

Great efforts will be made in both Houses of Congress to bring the question of a settlement of the difficulties to a direct vote of the people of the whole country.

Some Conservatives on the Northern side will advocate it, but the Republicans, generally, will resist it to the bitter end.

If the President negatives the Commissioners' demand, they and nearly the entire delegation in Congress from the cotton States will immediately retire to their respective homes.

The Mayor will issue his Proclamation by the request of the federal authorities, the conservative members of Congress and corporation, requesting all bodies of armed men, whether military or not, to refrain from visiting Washington at the inauguration of Lincoln.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31st, 1860.

The Convention on Saturday confirmed the Governor's Council of State, consisting of D. F. Jamison, A. G. Magrath, Gen. Memminger and Mr. Garlington.

The troops took possession of the Government Arsenal yesterday. The Arsenal contains many thousands of military stores. Military preparations are actively and zealously progressing.

Volunteers have tendered their services from several Southern States, among them officers of the Army and Navy, and West Point graduates.

Capt. S. M. Morgan, of Tennessee, has tendered his services to the Governor and the same accepted.

THE CONVENTION.

The President, on Saturday last, stated that the question before the Convention on yesterday (Friday), on closing the secret session, was the resolution relative to the removal of the light-houses, buoys, &c.

Mr. Chesnut moved a secret session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31st, 1860.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation says that a majority of the Alabama Convention favor co-operation with the Southern States by ten to fifteen majority.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 31st, 1860—5 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Secretary Floyd sent a communication to the Speaker explaining the nature and character of his acceptance in the Russell Bailey case; said they are not due and payable until the services stipulated for shall have been performed. Referred to select Committee on the subject.

Thad. Stevens offered a resolution of inquiry in relation to the public property in Charleston harbor, Garlington, &c.

The House refused to suspend the rules, 90 to 62. Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Military Affairs report at any time, about the recent sales of public arms to Southern States; Charleston harbor and Arsenal affairs.

Mr. Pryor, a resolution which was tabled, that any attempt to preserve the Union by force, was impracticable and destructive to Republican liberty—lost, 98 to 65.

Pending a resolution and substitute, denying the right of secession, and inquiring if the present laws were not sufficient to protect the public property, by the employment of the Army and Navy, the House adjourned to Wednesday.

Doubts are expressed in high quarters if either house will have a quorum when they meet on Wednesday. It is the general opinion that to-day's proceedings are a finality of the Republic of the United States of America.

There was a row in the Cabinet to-day, which resulted in the resignation of Secretaries Thompson and Thomas, as was anticipated. The Administration has gone over to the North.

The Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, has left for Charleston with sealed orders.

Senator Benjamin, in his speech, intimated that to-day would be the last session of the United States Senate. He closed his speech terrifically; the crowded galleries rising en masse.

The galleries were cleared amidst tremendous excitement, and the Senate immediately adjourned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31st, 1860.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Powell, from the Committee of thirteen, reported that the Committee directed him to report that they had been unable to agree.

Mr. Douglas said that he desired to address the Senate on the subject on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Bigler, it was agreed that when



THE COMMON HALL

**THE ROBERTED ROCK MOUNT MILLS**, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1300 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos. 4s to 12s, by the Sale of the Yarn, at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Yarns are made in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address  
W. M. RAYMOND,  
Rocky Mount,  
Edgecombe County, N. C.

Sept. 13th, 1890. S. L. Y.

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**HILLSBORO**, UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCE.  
THIS INSTITUTION, of a thoroughly scientific and literary character, is under the conduct of COL. G. C. TAYLOR, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at New, Va. &c. The third academic year begins Feb. 18th, 1891. The charge is \$100 in advance, including clothing. For a Circular, address the Superintendent.

Dec. 31st, 1890.—97-lawyer N.—19-61.

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**THEIR**  
**STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,**  
**And grows more and more popular**  
**every day!**

Testimonials, new, and almost unknown, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the hair and assist and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1890.  
PROF. WOOD: The my pleasure accept a line to inform you that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, and I have been using your Restorative ever since, and with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence. I have been able to do this stuff for years, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay for your Restorative, and I have used it for some time.

two dollar bottle of the Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and used the bottle until it was empty. I have not seen any hair though short; but it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely, I have ordered another. I am now in the habit of using it and being destitute of means to purchase any more, would ask thee if they would not be willing to send me another order on thee agents for a bottle. I would like to have it sent to my father (John) and I would reward it to those who would order to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.  
Ligonia, N. Y., Feb. 5th, 1837.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1837, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my acquaintance with you was known to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my acquaintance was lost. I have since been endeavoring to get much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, and that you will not wonder at my being so much affected. I have been in the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much as I was to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as I have more intimate acquaintances were to have been able to do so.

I am once more, applying to the assured skill physician in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that they could restore my hair, I have been obliged to turn to you, and am reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1837, your Restorative was recommended to me, and I have been using it with great success. I have been using it in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have been using it with great success, and have been able to do so, and as a result, have a rich coat of soft black hair, which no money can buy.

And if you will do me the favor for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are all well, and as like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,  
A. M. CATTING.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers through  
the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GROCER DEALERS.

Wm. Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES. 255-250-50-20  
Nov. 7th, 1850.

**TITLE WILSON SCHOOLS,  
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.**

**B**y Mr. A. Wilson, of the County of Johnston, North Carolina, Aided by a full and able corps of Assistant Teachers, These Schools will be reopened for the admission of Pupils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1851, for the purpose of admitting new scholars, and to close on Thursday and Friday, (the 10th and 11th,) when it will be very important that all who contemplate a connection in the Schools during the session, should be present.

Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools, will receive a Catalogue on application to the Principal, Wm. Wilson, 1850 Jan. 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18

**DR. DEEMS' SCHOOLS.**

**EASTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS  
AND  
YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.**

**THE EXERCISES** of these schools will be resumed **ON** **WEDNESDAY** **MORNING**, **1906**, **MARCH** **3**, **1906**.

For circulars, containing full particulars, address **REV. DR. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.**

**Dec. 20, 1860.—89-121-12-21.**

**UMBRELLAS—UMBRELLAS.**

**A L L** **QUALITIES**, all prices. The handsomest—**the** **most** **abundant**—the **best**, and the **lowest** prices in the State, at **MYERS & MOORE'S,** **34 Market st., Hat and Cap Emporium.**

**Dec. 31.**

**WINDOW SHADE DEPOT.**

**I HAVE ON HAND**, and am daily receiving, the **complete** assortment of **Window Shades** in **Wilmington, Green, White and Buff Hollands** always on hand, and made to **shades** at short notice.

**Also** **framed** and **unframed** all the new styles of **gilt and colored mouldings.** All orders promptly executed. **Price**

Dec. 29, to suit the times. C. POLYVOT,  
Corner Fort and Princess sts.

**W. A. HALLACE BAKING POWDER.** W. A. HALLACE,  
1010 Broadway.

**IN** addition to our supply of N. C. bran's, we keep genuine, in fact all the plain and fancy brands.

Dec. 27. W. WORTH & DANIEL  
1010 Broadway.

**WACHOVIA FLOUR.**

**WE** HAVE just received from Wachovia Mills a case of fresh ground Family Flour. For sale by

Dec. 27. J. H. BUGGINS & SONS,  
222 North Water.

**TO OUR CUSTOMERS.**

**IN** CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING TO PAY CASH FOR our Goods now, we shall be compelled from this date (January 1st, 1881.) to present our bills monthly. We can not give a longer credit. J. H. BUGGINS & SONS,  
Jan. 1, 1881.

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** PERSONS who are indebted for GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., either by note or account, to the late firm of WILSON & WILLIAMS, and whose accounts are long since due, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, either by cash or note, so that the same may be collected. JAMES WILSON,  
No. 5 Market street.

Dec. 31. No. 5 Market street.

**DIVULSION.**

**THE** CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of CORN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

**ALL** those indebted by book account, will please come forth to settle, either by cash or note, so that the same may be closed.

JOHN C. HEYER,  
W. A. HEYER.

Oct. 1, 1880.

**THE** UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership in the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street.

JOHN C. HEYER,  
WM. A. HEYER,  
2727-3m

Oct. 2, 1880.

**DIVULSION.**

**THE** PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyl & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of Foyl & Galloway will be carried on by

D. M. POYLES,  
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

by  
Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 13, 1860. Advertisement

**DIVULGATION.**

**THE CO-PARTNERSHIP** existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.

F. M. BIZZELL.  
A. F. BIZZELL.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860.

**COFFEE! COFFEE!!! COFFEE!!!**

**3,000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY,** now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash or equivalent.

O. G. PARSELY & CO.  
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 81—d&w if

**CASH ADVANCES.**

**WE** will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped in consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or re-shipping to such terms as will be satisfactory to both parties, desiring to realize.

O. G. PARSELY & CO.  
by December 15—d&w if.

**SUNDRIES.**

**160 RHOS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASSES;**  
20 " Prime to choice Mocha Sugar;  
50 bags N. C. Flour;  
50 bbls. " of good brand;  
200 bbls. best Eastern Molasses market;  
200 bags Nails, all sizes;  
100 boxes Candies—best brands;  
200 " of T. City Kisses—best brands;  
12 boxes Chocolate and Rhondiers. For sale by

HATHAWAY & CO.

Dec. 11st



